



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

September 20, 2018

Leanna Bosarge
Director, Regulatory Affairs
Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa-Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507-1041

Subject: Label Amendment – Updating marketing claims etc.
Product Name: PRODIAMINE 0.37 PLUS
EPA Registration Number: 53883-172
Application Date: August 4, 2017
Decision Number: 533520

Dear Ms. Bosarge:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

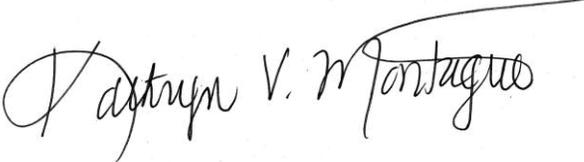
Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance

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with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Shanta Adeeb by phone at 703-347-0502, or via email at adeeb.shanta@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kathryn V. Montague". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Kathryn Montague, Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

ACCEPTED

09/20/2018

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 53883-172

[Text in brackets and italics are notes to the label editor.]

[Text in brackets alone are optional marketing statements or alternative statements.]

PRODIAMINE GROUP 14 HERBICIDE

PRODIAMINE 0.37 PLUS

[with Lawn Fertilizer]

[FOR PRE-EMERGENCE CONTROL OF GRASS AND BROADLEAF WEEDS IN LAWNS AND ORNAMENTAL TURF(excluding golf course putting greens)]
[LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS, ESTABLISHED PERENNIALS AND WILDFLOWER PLANTINGS]
[STOPS MANY WEED GRASSES BEFORE THEY GROW]
[PREVENTS CRABGRASS, ANNUAL BLUEGRASS, FOXTAIL]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Prodiamine*: 0.37%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 99.63%

TOTAL: 100.00%

*(CAS # 29091-21-2)



Consumer & Professional Solutions

Manufactured for:
Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507

EPA Reg. No: 53883-172
EPA Est. No: _____
Net Weight: _____

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

[Alternate text – all or in part: See side/back panel(s) for First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use and Storage and Disposal.]

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or physician immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or physician. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall® International (866) 897-8050 for emergency medical treatment information.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye injury (irritation). Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Prolonged or repeated skin contact with product may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product has low solubility in water. At the limits of solubility, this product is not toxic to fish. However, at concentrations above the level of water solubility, it may be toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

[Alternate wording for consumer (home owner) use]

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

To protect the environment, do not allow this product to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather will help to ensure that wind does not blow this product off the treated area. Sweeping any product that lands on a driveway, sidewalk, or street, back onto the treated area of the lawn or garden will help to prevent run off to water bodies or drainage systems.

[The sections Weed Resistance Management and Best Management Practices will only appear on non-home owner use labels.]

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, MSM Turf Herbicide is a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to MSM Turf Herbicide and other Group 2 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of MSM Turf Herbicide or other Group 2 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide used and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g. higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to Control Solutions, Inc., your local retailer or your local extension specialist. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with a herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is recommended. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistant weeds. Scouting after herbicide application is important because it can facilitate the early identification of weed shifts and/or weed resistance and thus provide direction on future weed management practices. One of the best ways to contain resistant weed populations is to implement measures to avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively. Cleaning equipment between sites and avoiding movement of plant material between sites will greatly aid in reducing the spread of resistant weed seed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Not for use on plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, for commercial seed production, or for research purposes. For use on plants intended for aesthetic purposes or climatic modification and being grown in ornamental gardens or parks, or on golf courses or lawns and grounds. *[When label omits all applications other than turf, this section will be omitted.]*

Not for use on turf being grown for sale or other commercial use as sod, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL, CROP INJURY, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

This product is a pre-emergence herbicide that provides residual control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in established lawns and ornamental turf (excluding golf course putting greens), landscape ornamentals and established perennials and wildflower plantings. It controls susceptible weeds by inhibiting weed seeds, germination and root development. When used according to directions, it will control; barnyardgrass; bluegrass; annual (*Poa annua*); carpetweed; chickweed, common; chickweed, mouseear (from seed); crabgrass (large, smooth); crowfootgrass; cupgrass, woolly; foxtails, annual; goosegrass¹; henbit; itchgrass; johnsongrass (from seed); junglerice; knotweed; kochia; lambsquarter, common; lovegrass; panicum (Texas, fall, browntop); pigweed; purslane, common; pusley, Florida; rescuegrass³, shepherd's purse², signalgrass, broadleaf; speedwell, Persian; sprangletop; spurge, prostrate; witchgrass; woodsorrel, yellow (from seed).

¹In many areas [where not prohibited by fertilizer use restrictions**] a single application of 4.1 to 9.3 pounds/1,000 square feet (175 to 405 pounds/acre) will control goosegrass. However, under heavy goosegrass pressure and/or an extended growing season, most effective weed control may be obtained with an initial application of 4.1 to 6.2 pounds/1,000 square feet (175 to 270 pounds/acre) [to areas not prohibited by fertilizer use restrictions,], followed after 60 to 90 days by a second application at doses that would not exceed the maximum annual rate (see Minimum and Maximum Application Rate by Turfgrass Species" table in the Rates of Application section of this label).

²For this weed, apply in late summer, fall or winter prior to germination.

³Suppression only.

[**Consult your State Cooperative Extension Service for current information on annual application limitations for lawn fertilizers in your region.]

WHEN TO APPLY TO ESTABLISHED TURF: This product must be applied prior to germination of weed seeds, as it will not control established weeds.

THIS MAP SHOWS APPROXIMATE CRABGRASS GERMINATION DATES



APPLICATION DIRECTIONS: Apply this product uniformly, using a suitable spreader that has been properly calibrated. Most effective weed control will be obtained when this product is activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation, or with shallow (1-2 inches) incorporation, prior to weed seed germination and within 14 days of application.

[*Spreader Settings Chart is Optional*]

SPREADER SETTINGS to apply at the listed pounds per 1,000 square feet						
	2.75 lbs.	5.2 lbs.	6 lbs.	7.9 lbs.	9 lbs.	11.9 lbs.
Spreader A	X	X	X	X	X	X
(May contain additional spreader brands/models, spreader settings and spreader use instructions as appropriate for the product)						

USE PRECAUTIONS: The following precautions apply to the use of this product in turf grasses and lawns.

- Application of this product may thin emerged annual bluegrass and newly overseeded grasses.
- Application to turf stressed by drought, low fertility, or pest damage may result in turf injury.
- Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices (such as core aeration) may result in reduced weed control.

USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply to overseeded turf within 60 days after seeding or until after the second mowing, whichever is longer. Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if this product is applied before seedling secondary roots are in the second inch of soil (not thatch plus soil).
- Do not apply newly set sod until the following year.
- Do not apply to putting greens, or areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bentgrass or annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) are desirable species.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply aerially.
- Do not graze or feed livestock forage cut from treated areas.

RATES OF APPLICATION: This product is recommended for use on the turf grass species listed in the following table. The maximum amount of this product that may be applied per year is given for each turf grass species. Do not exceed the maximum yearly rate listed:

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM APPLICATION RATES (by Turf Grass Species)		
Turf Species	Minimum Rate	Maximum Annual Rate¹
Bahiagrass ³ , Bermudagrass ² Centipedegrass, Zoysiagrass, Seashore Paspalum, St. Augustinegrass Tall Fescue (including turf- Type)	2.7 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. (118 lbs/acre)	9.3 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. per year (405 lbs/acre per year)
Buffalograss Kentucky Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass	2.7 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. (118 lbs/acre)	6.2 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. per year (270 lbs/acre per year)
Creeping Red Fescue	2.7 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. (118 lbs/acre)	4.6 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. per year (202 lbs/acre per year)
Creeping Bentgrass	2.7 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. (118 lbs/acre)	4.0 lbs/1,000 sq. ft. per year (175 lbs/acre per year)

¹These are the maximum rates per calendar year.

²May be used on newly sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass at rates not to exceed 3.3 pounds/1,000 square feet (145 pounds/acre). Newly sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass stolon rooting may be temporarily retarded. Suppression only of foxtail, goosegrass and rescuegrass due to reduced rates used in sprigging situations.

³[In Florida: Do not exceed 2 applications per year to Bahiagrass and Centipedegrass in the north. Do not exceed 3 applications per year to Centipedegrass in the central and south regions. Consult your State Cooperative Extension Service for current information on annual application limitations for lawn fertilizers in your region.]

This product may be applied as a single application or in sequential applications to control weeds germinating throughout the year. Sequential applications may be made so long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed the maximum annual application rates recommended for each turf species. The length of time of residual weed control provided by this product is related to the rate applied. Use the higher rates listed for longer periods of weed control.

WHEN TO OVERSEED AFTER APPLICATION: This product will inhibit germination of turf seed if overseeded too soon after application. Follow rates and intervals in table for best overseeding/reseeding results. (See map above.)

USE RATE	MONTHS BEFORE OVERSEEDING		
	North	Transition	South
3 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (135 pounds/acre)	4	4	4
4 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (175 pounds/acre)	5	4	4
4.6 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (202 pounds/acre)	6	5	5
4.9 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (215 pounds/acre)	-	6	6
6.2 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (270 pounds/acre)	-	7	7
7 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (308 pounds/acre)	-	-	9
8 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (350 pounds/acre)	-	-	10
9.3 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. (405 pounds/acre)	-	-	12

LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS: (including established perennials and wildflower plantings): This product may be applied for residual pre-emergence weed control in ornamentals. Apply at the rate of 2.7

to 9.3 pounds/1,000 square feet (118 to 405 pounds/acre) in fall and/or spring. Use higher rates of application for longer control periods. Sequential applications may be made so long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed the maximum annual application rate of 9.3 pounds/1,000 square feet (405 pounds/acre) per year.

APPLICATION TIMING AND INFORMATION: This product may be applied to newly transplanted and established ornamentals as a broadcast, over the top or directed application. Around new transplants, delay application to allow soil to settle and water thoroughly before applying. Apply after cuttings form roots and become established. Apply before budding/grafting or after buds/grafts have taken to avoid any inhibition of the tissue union. This product is a pre-emergence herbicide and will not control emerged weeds. Most effective weed control in ornamentals will be obtained when this product is activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation, or with shallow (1 to 2 inch) mechanical incorporation, prior to weed seed germination and within 14 days following application. Best weed control is obtained when applied to soil free of clods, weeds and debris such as leaves. Prior to application, control existing vegetation by hand weeding, cultivation or the use of an appropriate post-emergence herbicide.

TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL SPECIES: This product will not harm most trees, shrubs, vines and flowers. The species listed below are tolerant to this product. Best results will be obtained when product is uniformly applied to the soil surface; avoid applying to ornamental shoots which may defeat the effort to get uniform distribution on the soil surface. This product may be applied over the top of these species. When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought or frost damage) some cultivars of listed plants may be sensitive to this product.

SCIENTIFIC NAME

COMMON NAME

Abies spp.	Fir species** (Balsam, Frasier, Noble, etc.)
Abelia grandiflora	Abelia: Sherwood
Acer palmatum	Japanese Maple
A. Platanoides	Norway Maple
Achillea spp.	Yarrow: King Edward
Actinidia chinensis	Kiwi*
Agapanthus africanus	Lily-of-the-Nile (African Lily)
Agapanthus orientalis	
Akebia quintata	Five-leaf or Chocolate Vine
Allium cemuum	Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion
Anemone hybrida	Japanese Anemone
Aquilegia spp.	Aquilegia: Red and Gold
Arctostaphylos densiflora	Vine Hill Manzanita
Arctotheca calendula	Cape Weed
Artemesia spp.	Wormwood; Silver Mound, Castle
Aster spp.	Aster: Bonnie Blue, Purple Dome
Aster X Frikartii	
Athrium Filiz-femina	Lady Fern; Fern Lady
Aucuba japonica	Japanese Aucuba
Begonia spp.	Fibrous Begonia: Hardy Grandis
Berberis gladwynensis	Barberry
B. Julianae	Wintergreen Barberry
B. mentorensis	Mentor Barberry
B. Thunbergii	Japanese Barberry
B. Verruculosa	Warty Barberry
Bergenia cordifolia	
Boltonia asteroides	Snowbank
Buddleia davidii	Butterfly-Bush (Dwarf Blue); Royal Red
Buxus microphylla	Japanese Boxwood
Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush
Calluna vulgaris	Scotch Heather
Campanula carpatica	Tussock Bellflower, (White Clips)

Campis X Tagliabuana	Trumpet Flower, Madame Galen
Carpobrotus edulis	Hottentot Fig (Ice Plant)
Cassia artemisoides	Feathery Cassia
Ceanothus rigidus	Wild Lilac
Ceratostigma plumbagonoides	
Chamaecyparis pisifera	False Cypress
Cleyera japonica	Cleyera
Citrus spp.	Citrus species*
Coreopsis spp.	Coreopsis (Calliopsis) Early Sunrise, Moonbeam
Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood
C. Stolonifera	American Dogwood
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas Grass
Cotoneaster apiculatus	Cranberry Cotoneaster
C. buxifolius	Cotoneaster
C. dammeri	Bearberry Cotoneaster
C. Microphyllus	Rockspray Cotoneaster
Cretaegus spp.	Hawthorne
Crocosmia spp.	Lucifer
Cupressus sempervirens	Italian Cypress
Delosperma alba	White Trailing Ice Plant
Delosperma spp.	Cooperi Pink
Delphinium spp.	Larkspur: Blue Elf
Dianthus deltoides	Dianthus: Maiden Pinks "Zing"
D. gratianopolitanus	Cheddar Pink
Dodonea viscosa	Hop Bush
Echinacea purpurea	Coneflower, Purple; Magnus
Elaeagnus pungens	Silverberry
Euonymus fortunei	Wintercreeper
E. japonica	Evergreen Euonymus
E. kiautschovica	Spreading Euonymus
Fatsia japonica	Japanese Aralia
Forsythia intermedia	Border Forsythia
Forsythia suspensa	Weeping Forsythia
F. viridissima	Greenstem Forsythia
Gaillardia spp.	Gaillardia, Blanket Flower: "Goblin"
Gardenia jasminoides	Gardenia, Cape-Jasmine
Gaura spp.	
Gentiana dahurica	Gentian
Geranium cinereum	Cranesbill
Gladiolus spp.	Gladiolus species**
Gypsophilia repens	Baby's Breath
Hedera helix	English Ivy
Hellanthemum spp.	Sunrose
Hemerocallis spp.	Daylily: Aztec Gold, Stella de Oro, Tender Love
Hibiscus	Rose of Sharon**
Hibiscus spp.	Mallow: Disco Belle White
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Chinese Hibiscus
Hosta plantaginea	Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant)
H. Sieboldiana	Hosta, "Seersucker"
Houttuynia cordata var. variegata	
Hydrangea macrophylla	Bigleaf Hydrangea
Ilex Bernyi	Holly
Ilex cornuta	Chinese Holly
I. crenata	Japanese Holly
I. opaca	American Holly
I. vomitoria	Yaupon Holly, Schillings

<i>Inula ensifolia</i>	Sword-Leaved Iris; Jodlesong
<i>Iris ensata</i>	Siberian Iris; Cabernet
<i>Iris siberica</i>	<i>Iris</i> species**
<i>Iris</i> spp.	Winter Jasmine
<i>Jasminium nudiflorum</i>	Chinese Juniper; Nick's Compact, Parsonnii
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Shore Juniper; Blue Pacific
<i>J. conferta</i>	Parsoni
<i>J. davurica</i>	Creeping Juniper
<i>J. horizontalis</i>	Walnut*
<i>Juglans</i> spp.	Shrimp Plant
<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>	Crape Myrtle
<i>Lagerstromia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle; Tuscarora
<i>Lagerstromia indica</i> X <i>Fauriei</i>	Weeping Lantana
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Lavender; Munstead
Lavender spp.	Edelweiss
<i>Leonopodium alpinum</i>	Amur Privet
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	Chinese Privet; Variegata
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Japanese Privet
<i>L. japonicum</i>	Glossy Privet (Waxleaf)
<i>L. lucidum</i>	Lily; Jazz
<i>Lilium</i> spp.	Big Blue Lily, Silver Mound, Evergreen Giant
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Liriope, Variegated
<i>Liriope muscari</i> var. <i>variegata</i>	Liriope, Creeping
<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink
<i>Lobelia Cardinalis</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Tatarian Honeysuckle
<i>L. tatarica</i>	Burgundy
<i>Lorapetalum chinense</i>	Loosestrife; Modern Pink
<i>Lythrum</i> spp.	<i>Magnolia</i> species**
<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	Ice Plant
<i>Maleophora luteola</i>	Crabapple*
<i>Malus</i> spp.	Yaku Jima, Silberfeder
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Heavenly Bamboo
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	<i>Narcissus</i> species**
<i>Narcissus</i> spp.	Oleander
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Olive*
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Mondo Grass
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Osmanthus (False Holly); Gulf Tide
<i>Omanthus heterophyllus</i>	Trailing African Daisy
<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	Sourwood
<i>Oxydendrum arboretum</i>	Tree Peony
<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>	Fountain Grass (Dwarf)
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Avocado*
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	Frasier's Photinia (Redtip)
<i>Persea americana</i>	Dragonhead, False; Vivid
<i>Photinia Fraseri</i>	Spruce species** (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.)
<i>Physotegia Virginiana</i>	Lily-of-the-Valley Bush
<i>Picea</i> spp.	Calabrian Pine
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Canary Island Pine
<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Slash Pine
<i>P. canariensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>P. Elliottii</i>	Austrian Pine
<i>P. halepensis</i>	Longleaf Pine
<i>P. nigra</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>P. palustris</i>	
<i>P. radiata</i>	

<i>P. strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine
<i>P. sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine
<i>P. taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine
<i>P. Thunbergiana</i>	Japanese Black Pine
<i>P. Virginiana</i>	Virginia Pine
Pistachio spp.	Pistachio*
<i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i>	Queensland Pittosporum
<i>P. tobira</i>	Japanese Pittosporum
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	English Laurel
<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum and Prune*
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir**
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Firethorn (Scarlet)
<i>P. fortuneana</i>	Firethorn
<i>P. koidzumii</i>	Firethorn
<i>Pyrus</i> spp.	Bradford Pear spp.
<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Oak, Shumard's Red
<i>Quercus</i> spp.	Oak species
<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorne
<i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i>	Yedda Hawthorne
<i>Rhododendron</i> (including Azalea)	'Coral Bells,' 'Formosa,' 'Hino-crimson,' 'PJM' 'Delaware Valley White,' 'Roseum Elegans,' 'Flame Creeper,' 'Girard Crimson,' 'Wakeiebisu' 'White Gumbo,' 'George L. Tabor'
<i>Rosa banksiae</i>	Lady Bank's Rose
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary*
<i>Rudbeckia</i> spp.	Black-Eyed Susan; Goldsturm
<i>Santolina virens</i>	Santolina
<i>Saxifraga</i> spp.	Saxifrage; Purple Dome
<i>Scabiosa</i> spp.	Pincushion Flower
<i>Sedum album</i>	Stonecrop
<i>Sedum caudicicola</i>	Stonecrop; Lidakense
<i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i>	Stonecrop
<i>Sedum spurium</i>	Stonecrop; Dragon's Blood
<i>Spiraea bumalda</i>	Spiraea; Anthony Waterer
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Australian Brushcherry
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>T. media</i>	Yew
<i>Teucrium</i> spp.	Germander
<i>Thalictrum diptercarpum</i>	Meadow Rue
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	American Arborvitae
<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Star Jasmine
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canada Hemlock
<i>Tulipa</i> spp.	Tulip species
<i>Veronica</i> spp.	Veronica, Speedwell; Sunny Border
<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>	Japanese Viburnum
<i>V. odoratissimum</i>	Sweet Viburnum
<i>V. plicatum</i>	Japanese Snowball
<i>V. rigidum</i>	Canary Island Viburnum
<i>V. suspensum</i>	Arrowwood Viburnum
<i>V. tinus</i>	Laurustinus
<i>V. trilobium</i>	Cranberry Bush
<i>V. wrightii</i>	Leatherleaf Viburnum
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle, Vinca
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Common Periwinkle, Vinca

Vitis spp.
Weigela florida
Yucca aloifolia
Y. filametosa

Grape*
Old Fashioned Weigela
Spanish Bayonet, Yucca
Adam's Needle, Yucca

*Do not use on food producing trees, vines or plants.

**Not for use on container grown plants.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container in a dry place. Store in locked area out of reach of children and domestic animals.

[Wording for Commercial use label:]

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Empty container through use according to label instructions. Offer for recycling, if available. If not available then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

[Alternate Container Handling wording for home owner use]

IF EMPTY: Nonrefillable container: Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available.

IF PARTLY FILLED: Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place any unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain or toilet.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Control Solutions Inc. (CSI). All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, CSI makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of CSI is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, CSI disclaims any liability what so ever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at CSI's election, the replacement of product.

Optional State Specific Language

[This product may stain driveways, walks, patios, etc.]

[Wash or sweep off thoroughly, immediately after application]

[Do Not Apply Near Water, Storm Drains or Drainage Ditches.]

[Do Not Apply if heavy rain is expected]

[Apply this product only to your lawn or garden, and sweep any product that lands on the driveway, sidewalk or street, back onto your lawn or garden]

[Help do your part in protecting our rivers and lakes by following label directives. Do not apply near water storm drains or drainage ditches. Do not apply if heavy rain is expected. Apply this product only to your lawn, and sweep any product that lands on the driveway, sidewalk or street back onto your lawn. Do not apply to frozen ground.]

{Label may also include state specific language regarding Nitrogen application}

[Optional state specific language: Florida]

[In the state of Florida, it is recommended that the user of this product follow the Green Industries and Golf Course Best Management Practices found at: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/nonpoint/docs/nonpoint/10BMP_Book_Final.pdf and <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/nonpoint/docs/nonpoint/glfbmp07.pdf>.]

[This [XXXX] lb bag covers [XXXX] sq ft of lawn area. A lawn typically will utilize 1 to 4 lbs of nitrogen per 1,000 sq ft per growing season. When used as directed, this product will supplement your regular fertilizer program by providing [XXXX]lb of nitrogen per [XXXX] sq ft. Please consult your local extension office for questions regarding a regular fertilizer program.]

[Optional state specific language: Virginia]

In Virginia, this lawn/turf fertilizer contains phosphorous and is intended only for nonagricultural use on (1) turf during its first growing season, (2) on turf areas being repaired or renovated, and (3) on turf where a soil test performed within the last 3 years indicates a phosphorous deficiency. This fertilizer is not intended for the routine maintenance of turf.

[Optional state specific language: Maryland]

This fertilizer contains phosphorus and may not be used on turf in the state of Maryland except when 1) Providing nutrients to specific soils and target vegetation as determined to be necessary in accordance with a soil test that was conducted by a laboratory identified under § 8-803.7 of the Agriculture Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, performed no more than 3 years before the application; 2) Establishing vegetation for the first time, such as after land disturbance, provided the application is conducted in accordance with the specified application rates established by the State; or 3) Reestablishing or repairing a turf area.

[Optional state specific language: Kentucky]

Apply only to actively growing turf. Do not apply near water, storm drains or drainage ditches. Do not apply if heavy rain is expected. Apply this product only to your lawn, and sweep any product that lands in the driveway, sidewalk, or street, back onto your lawn. Check with your local Cooperative Extension Agency to obtain specific information on local turf best management practices. Check with your county or city government to determine if there are local regulations for fertilizer use.

[Optional metal content statements. If this product is being sold in a State requiring the publication of information regarding its metal content,]

[information regarding the contents and levels of metals in this product is available on the internet at: <http://aapfco.org/metals.htm>]

Optional Marketing Claims:

- Prevents Crabgrass [in Lawns]
- Provides [season-long] control of crabgrass
- Apply at the beginning of the growing season [to enhance nutrition and enhance crabgrass control]
- Easy to Apply

- Using slowly available nutrients greatly reduces run-off into our waterways
- Phosphorus-Free[[Helping our water sources] [*Use based upon fertilizer content*]
- With Lawn Fertilizer
- Controls crabgrass and broadleaf weeds before they germinate
- Feeds for 3 Months guaranteed! [*Use based upon fertilizer content*]
- Prevent crabgrass and fertilize your lawn in one application
- Up to 5 month weed and grass control
- Covers 5,000 sq. ft. [*for 15 lb. bag*]
- Covers 15,000 sq ft [*for 45 lb. bag*]
- Covers 17,500 Square Feet [*for 50 lb bag*]
- Prevents up to 200 Weeds
- Instantly activated by rain or irrigation
- Apply in Early Spring & Late Fall
- Plus Lawn Food
- Quick Spring Green Up after Winter
- Stops Crabgrass before it starts
- Prevents Crabgrass All Season Long
- Inhibits weed seeds germination and root development
- Feeds up to 4 months guaranteed
- Phosphorus Free [*Use based upon fertilizer content*]
- Up to 4 Month Feeding [*Use based upon fertilizer content*]
- Controlled-Release Fertilizer
- Driven By Duration CR
- Engineered for Performance
- For a beautiful [Product name] lawn

ANNUAL FEEDING PROGRAM:

IMPORTANCE OF FEED: Regularly feeding your lawn provides the necessary nutrients it needs to help fight weeds, heat, drought and traffic.

EARLY SPRING FEEDING: After the first time you mow, feed to help your lawn green-up quickly after the harsh winter months.

LATE SPRING FEEDING: Before the hot summer months, feed to prepare and strengthen for stresses of heat, drought and traffic.

EARLY FALL FEEDING: After your lawn comes out of dormancy, feed for a quick recovery from summer stress.

LATE FALL FEEDING: Once the leaves have fallen, feed to build a strong root system and prepare your lawn for winter.